



# U.S. European Command —

*Stuttgart, Germany*

## **General Joseph W. Ralston**

General Joseph W. Ralston, became the Commander-in-Chief, United States European Command on 2 May 2000 and Supreme Allied Commander Europe on 3 May 2000. General Ralston commands one of the nine Unified combatant commands in the Department of Defense. The United States European command is responsible for the activities of all U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps forces operating within its area of responsibility in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Before this assignment, General Ralston was the vice-chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Pentagon, Washington D.C. In this capacity, he was the second highest-ranking military officer in the USA. The general entered the Air Force in 1965 through the Reserve Officer Training Corps program. His career includes operational command at squadron, wing, numbered air force and major command, as well as a variety of influential staff and management positions at every level of the Air Force. He has been closely involved with building the US Air Force of the 21st century, holding a variety of positions related to the requirements and acquisition process. He is a command pilot with more than 2,500 flying hours, including 147 combat missions over Laos and North Vietnam.



**EDUCATION:** 1965 Bachelor of Arts degree in chemistry, Miami University, Ohio  
1976 Master of Arts degree in personnel management, Central Michigan University  
1976 Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas  
1984 National War College, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C.  
1989 John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Mass.

### **ASSIGNMENTS:**

1. Jul 65-Aug 66 Student, pilot training, Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas
2. Aug 66-Apr 67 Student, F-105 combat crew training school, Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada
3. Apr 67-Oct 69 F-105 combat crew member, 67th Tactical Fighter Squadron, later 12th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Kadena Air Base, Okinawa
4. Oct 69-Dec 69 Student, F-105 Wild Weasel pilot training, Nellis AFB, Nevada
5. Jan 70-Oct 70 F-105 Wild Weasel pilot, 354th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Takhli Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand
6. Oct 70-Dec 71 F-105 Wild Weasel instructor pilot, 66th Fighter Weapons Squadron, Nellis AFB, Nevada
7. Dec 71-Jun 73 Fighter requirements officer and project officer for F-15 and lightweight fighter programs, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Requirements, Headquarters Tactical Air Command, Langley AFB, VA
8. Jun 73-Jun 75 Assistant operations officer, 335th Tactical Fighter Squadron, then chief, Standardization and Evaluation Division, 4th Tactical Fighter Wing, Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C.



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9. Jun 75-Jun 76 Student, Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, KS.
10. Jun 76-Jul 79 Tactical fighter requirements officer, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Research and Development, HQ US Air Force, Washington, D.C.
11. Jul 79-Jul 80 Operations officer, then commander, 68th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Moody AFB, GA
12. Jul 80-Aug 83 Special assistant, then executive officer to the commander, HQ Tactical Air Command, Langley AFB, VA
13. Aug 83-Jun 84 Student, National War College, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C.
14. Jun 84-Feb 86 Special assistant for low observable technology to the deputy chief of staff for research, development and acquisition, HQ US Air Force, Washington, D.C.
15. Feb 86-Mar 87 Commander 56th Tactical Training Wing, MacDill AFB, FL
16. Mar 87-Jun 90 Assistant deputy chief of staff for operations, then deputy chief of staff, requirements, HQ Tactical Air Command, Langley AFB, VA
17. Jun 90-Dec 91 Director of tactical programs, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Washington, D.C.
18. Dec 91-Jul 92 Director of operational requirements, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations, HQ US Air Force, Washington, D.C.
19. Jul 92-Jul 94 Commander, Alaskan Command, Alaskan North American Aerospace Defense Command Region, 11th Air Force, and Joint Task Force Alaska, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska
20. Jul 94-Jun 95 Deputy chief of staff for plans and operations, HQ US Air Force, Washington, D.C.
21. Jun 95-Feb 96 Commander, HQ Air Combat Command, Langley AFB, VA
22. Mar 96-Apr 2000 Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C

FLIGHT INFORMATION: Rating: Command pilot

Flight hours: more than 2,500

Aircraft flown: F-105D/F/G, F-4C/D/E, F-16A and F-15A/C

MAJOR AWARDS AND DECORATIONS: Defense Distinguished Service Medal

Distinguished Service Medal

Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters

Distinguished Flying Cross with three oak leaf clusters

Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters

Air Medal with 19 oak leaf clusters

Air Force Commendation Medal with four oak leaf clusters

EFFECTIVE DATES OF PROMOTION: 24 July 1965 Second Lieutenant

24 January 1967 First Lieutenant

24 July 1968 Captain

1 December 1973 Major

1 April 1978 Lieutenant Colonel

1 June 1981 Colonel

1 March 1988 Brigadier General

1 August 1990 Major General



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13 July 1992 Lieutenant General

1 July 1995 General



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## **Gen. Carlton W. Fulford, Jr.**

General Fulford was born in Newnan, Georgia. He received his commission in June 1966, following graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy. He also holds an M.S. degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1973). Following completion of The Basic School, Quantico, Va., and the Vietnamese Language School, he was assigned as a platoon commander with Company D, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines in the Republic of Vietnam. He was promoted to first lieutenant in October 1967, and subsequently reassigned as Commanding Officer, Company F, 2nd Battalion, 5th Marines until his return from Vietnam in June 1968.



His other FMF assignments include: Commanding Officer, Company E, 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines (1971-1972); Executive Officer, 3rd Battalion, 8th Marines (1979-1980); G-3 Training Officer for the 2nd Marine Division (1980-1981); Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, 8th Marines (1981-1982); Assistant Chief of Staff G-3 for the 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade (1987-1989); Commanding Officer, 7th Marines (1989-1991); Commanding Officer, Task Force Ripper during Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm; Commanding General, 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade (1991-1992), Commanding General, III Marine Expeditionary Force (1994-1995); Commanding General, I Marine Expeditionary Force (1996-1998), Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific/Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific/Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Bases, Pacific headquartered at Camp H.M. Smith, Hawaii (1998-1999).

His non-FMF assignments include: Company Commander, Naval Academy Preparatory School (1968-1969); Management Engineer, MCAS Yuma, AZ.(1973-1976); Economics Instructor, U.S. Naval Academy (1977-1978); Branch Head, Training Department, HQMC (1982-1984); Strategy Planner, Forces and Strategy Branch, U.S. Pacific Command (1985-1987); Commanding General, Landing Force Training Command, Atlantic (1991-1992); Director, Training and Education Division, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (1992-1994); Commanding General Marine Corps Bases, Japan (1994-1995); Vice Director, The Joint Staff (1995-1996); and Director, The Joint Staff (1999-2000).

In addition to The Basic School, General Fulford graduated from the Infantry Officers Advanced Course; Command and Staff College; and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

His personal decorations include: the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, with bronze oak leaf cluster in lieu of a second award; Silver Star Medal; Legion of Merit with Combat "V" and gold star in lieu of a second award; Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V"; Purple Heart Medal with gold star in lieu of a second award; Joint Service Commendation Medal; Meritorious Service Medal; Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal; Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal with gold star in lieu of a second award; Combat Action Ribbon with gold star in lieu of a second award; and the Presidential Unit Citation.



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## Lieutenant General Daniel J. Petrosky

Lieutenant General Daniel J. Petrosky is the Chief of Staff, Headquarters, United States European Command, Stuttgart, Germany. He assumed his present position on 3 November 2000.

General Petrosky entered the Army in June 1966 as an enlisted soldier and was trained as a cavalryman. He later attended the Field Artillery Officer Candidate School and received his commission in May 1967.

He has commanded at the platoon through Army level. His career is highlighted by service and leadership in a series of command and staff positions in Vietnam, Korea, United States, Europe, and South West Asia. He served as an artillery battery platoon leader and executive officer with the 2/42d Field Artillery, 197th Infantry before entering flight school. During his Vietnam tour, he was assigned to the 4/77th Aerial Rocket Artillery, 101st Airborne Division. At Ft Campbell, Kentucky, he commanded C Battery, 3/319th Field Artillery and served as S-3, 4/77th Aerial Field Artillery.

His company grade assignments include Field Artillery, Platoon Leader, Executive Officer, Battery Commander, and Brigade Fire Support Officer in the 197th Infantry Brigade and the 101st Airborne Division in Vietnam and the United States.

General Petrosky then transferred to Korea where he served as S-3, 17th Combat Aviation Group and Commander, 55th Aviation Company. After graduating from the Command and General Staff College, he taught ROTC at the University of Southern California. Beginning in 1984, he commanded the 4th Squadron, 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment and served as the Regimental Executive Officer before departing Germany in July 1987. After graduating from the Army War College, he served as a Battle Staff Commander for the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command. During his brigade command, General Petrosky led 4th Brigade, 1st Armored Division through Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Following command, he served as Chief of Staff, 3d Infantry Division from March 1992 thru June 1993 when he departed Germany and was assigned as the Assistant Division Commander, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Kentucky. From June 1994 thru June 1995, he served as the Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Aviation Center, Fort Rucker, Alabama. June 1995 thru September 1996, General Petrosky served as the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations and Plans, Headquarters, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army in Heidelberg, Germany. September 1996 thru September 1998 General Petrosky was the Commanding General, U.S. Army Aviation Center and the Commander of Fort Rucker, Alabama.

Prior to his assignment to the United States European Command, General Daniel J. Petrosky commanded the Eighth United States Army. Simultaneously, he served as Chief





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of Staff, United Nations Command, Republic of Korea/United States Combined Forces Command, and United States Forces Korea.

His awards and decorations include: Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, Distinguished Flying Cross with one oak leaf cluster, Bronze Star with one oak leaf cluster, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, 29 Air Medals, the Army Commendation Medal with “V” device, Army Achievement Medal, and the Master Aviator Badge. He also received the Army’s Broken Wing Award in May 1977. He received his Undergraduate Degree in Business from the University of Nebraska at Omaha and his Graduate Degree in Systems Management from the University of Southern California.





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## Command Sergeant Major Phillip J. Kiniery

Command Sergeant Major Kiniery has over 30 years of active duty service in the Army. He assumed his duties as the Senior Enlisted Advisor of the United States European Command in March 2001, after serving as the CSM of the United States Army Sergeants Major Academy since July 1998.



CSM Kiniery's previous assignments include duty as a Fire Team Leader, Rifle Squad Leader, Rifle Platoon Sergeant, Scout Platoon Sergeant, and Battalion Operations Sergeant with the 2nd Battalion, 508th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division. He instructed at the Advanced Airborne School in 1976. He served in the Republic of Panama from July 1980 to June 1985, first as the Battalion Operations Sergeant then Rifle Platoon Sergeant in A Company (Airborne), 3rd Battalion, 5th Infantry and later as the Senior Army Instructor for Junior ROTC at Balboa High School. In July 1985, CSM Kiniery was assigned to 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 8th Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division at Fort Carson, Colorado as First Sergeant of C Company and Headquarters and Headquarters Company until June 1987. From July 1987 until July 1990, he was assigned to the United States Army Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, Texas as a student, First Sergeant, and Sergeants Major Course instructor. He served as Chief Instructor for the University of Oregon's Army ROTC program from July 1990 to July 1992. From August 1992 to April 1997, CSM Kiniery was assigned to Fort Bragg, North Carolina where he served first as the CSM of the 4th Battalion, 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment, then CSM of the 2nd Brigade (325th Airborne Infantry Regiment) of the 82nd Airborne Division, and later as the Commandant of the XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg Noncommissioned Officers Academy. CSM Kiniery served as CSM, United States Army Japan and 9th TAACOM from April 1997 to July 1998.

CSM Kiniery is an infantryman and graduate of the Basic Airborne Course, Airborne Recondo Course, Basic and Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Courses, Jumpmaster Course, First Sergeants Course, and the Sergeants Major Course, Class 30. His civilian education includes an Associates of Arts Degree in General Studies from the Panama Canal College and a Bachelor of Science Degree (Magna Cum Laude) in Resource Management from Park College.

His awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, the Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Army Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Army Achievement Medal, Good Conduct Medal (9th award), National Defense Service Medal with bronze star, Joint Service Medal, NCO Professional Development Ribbon with numeral 4, Overseas Service Ribbon with numeral 2, the Humanitarian Service Medal with bronze star, and the Multinational Force and Observers Ribbon. He has the Expert Infantryman's Badge, Master Parachutist Badge, and Jordanian Master Jump Wings.



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## U.S. EUCOM Command Missions and Functions

Support and advance U.S. interest and policies throughout the assigned area of responsibility; provide combat ready land, maritime, and air forces to Allied Command Europe or U.S. unified commands; and conduct operations unilaterally or in concert with coalition partners.

### U.S. Commitment to NATO:

- USEUCOM's primary mission in support of NATO is to provide combat-ready forces to support U.S. commitments to the NATO alliance.

### Readiness of U.S. Forces:

- Extensive training is conducted to ensure combat readiness.

### Crisis Management:

- Although planning for NATO conflict is first priority at USEUCOM, consideration is also given to unilateral and multilateral contingency planning. This includes providing forces to other unified commands, and ranges from humanitarian relief to support of friendly governments with supplies.

### Intelligence Activities:

- The headquarters is responsible for theater-wide coordination of intelligence activities. Once collected and analyzed, information is passed to decision makers. The command maintains an accurate picture of the area of responsibility and provides responsive support to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the military services and Allied Command Europe.

### Security Assistance:

- The purpose of security assistance is to help friendly nations maintain their control, resist aggression, and contribute to collective security. It includes foreign military sales, credits and grant aid for training programs, equipment and other assistance to allied and friendly countries in USEUCOM's area of responsibility. The U.S. Commander in Chief, Europe, directs and supervises all security assistance actions, commands the Military Assistance Advisory Groups and Offices of Defense Cooperation in his area of responsibility, correlates security assistance plans and programs with U.S. military plans and submits such plans and proposals to the Secretary of Defense.
- Non-Combatant Evacuation: This headquarters plans for and executes as appropriate, the protection and evacuation of U.S. non-combatants in the USEUCOM area of responsibility.





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## **Humanitarian Relief:**

- When requested, USEUCOM provides humanitarian relief in the event of natural disasters or crises.

## **USEUCOM STAFF**

- This joint staff and its direct reporting units consists of some 1200 servicemen and women: about 495 Army, 475 Air Force, 200 Navy and 38 Marines in 27 countries. About 365 U.S. civilians are also on the staff.

## **COMMAND AND CONTROL**

- The command center at Patch Barracks is the nucleus of the USEUCOM command and control system. It links the headquarters with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, other unified and specified commands, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, and component headquarters.
- The command center is the focal point where the commander in chief or his deputy monitors and maintains contact with USEUCOM forces. Employment of strategic forces assigned to the command and committed to U.S. and NATO missions, is coordinated and directed from the command center.



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## Commanders and Deputy Commanders in Chief, U.S. European Command since 1952

The first table lists the United States Commanders in Chief, Europe (USCINCEUR), starting with the current Commander, General Joseph W. Ralston.

The Commander in Chief (ECCC) supports U.S. interests and policies in the EUCOM area of responsibility, provides combat ready forces, and conducts operations unilaterally or in concert with coalition partners. He also serves as Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) - NATO's senior military commander in Europe.

The passing of command is symbolized in a Change of Command ceremony, as the outgoing USCINCEUR passes the unit flag to the incoming USCINCEUR. This formal event ensures absolute continuity in command authority. As a result, the date command is assumed by the successor is also the same date the predecessor's command is completed.

### United States Commanders in Chief, Europe (USCINCEUR)

Assumed Command	Name	Service
2 May 00	General Joseph W. Ralston	USAF
10 Jul 97	General Wesley K. Clark	USA
21 Oct 93	General George A. Joulwan	USA
23 Jun 92	General John M. Shalikashvili	USA
25 Jun 87	General John R. Galvin	USA
27 Jun 79	General Bernard W. Rogers	USA
1 Nov 74	General Alexander M. Haig, Jr.	USA
5 May 69	General Andrew J. Goodpaster	USA
1 Nov 62	General Lyman L. Lemnitzer	USA
20 Nov 56	General Lauris Norstad	USAF
11 Jul 53	General Alfred M. Gruenther	USA
1 Aug 52	General Matthew B. Ridgway	USA

The second table lists the United States Deputy Commanders in Chief, Europe (USDCINCEUR), starting with the current Deputy Commander, Carlton W., Fulford Jr.

The Deputy Commander in Chief (ECDC) supports the Commander in Chief in the advance of U.S. interests and policies throughout the United States European Command's assigned area of responsibility.

To ensure command continuity, the incoming USDCINCEUR also assumes the position at the same moment that the incumbent transfers authority. That means the start date of the current leader is the same as the end date of the previous leader.

### United States Deputy Commanders in Chief, Europe (DCINCEUR)



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Assumed Position	Name	Service
2 Aug 00	General Carlton W. Fulford Jr.	USMC
13 Jul 98	Admiral Steve Abbot	USN
18 Jul 95	General James L. Jamerson	USAF
31 Oct 92	General Charles G. Boyd	USAF
12 Sep 89	General James P. McCarthy	USAF
20 Nov 86	General Thomas C. Richards	USAF
28 Jul 83	General Richard L. Lawson	USAF
25 Jun 81	General W.Y. Smith	USAF
27 Jun 79	General James R. Allen	USAF
1 Sep 75	General Robert E. Huyser	USAF
19 Apr 73	General George J. Eade	USAF
28 Jul 66	General David A. Burchinal	USAF
1 Aug 64	General Jacob E. Smart	USAF
2 Oct 62	General John P. McConnell	USAF
1 Mar 62	General Earle G. Wheeler	USA
1 Oct 59	General Charles D. Palmer	USA
1 Jun 57	General Williston B. Palmer	USA
1 Jun 56	General George H. Decker	USA
1 Apr 54	General Orval R. Cook	USAF
1 Aug 52	General Thomas T. Handy	USA



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## U.S. EUCOM History

Although the Headquarters United States European Command was formally established at "00001 Zebra [sic] hours, 1 August 1952," its activation can be seen as an evolutionary process, which actually began in the European Theater of Operations (ETO) during the Second World War. This process has subsequently been shaped by the onset, escalation and end of the Cold War.

At the close of World War II, U.S. troops in Europe were under dual command. Operational control was exercised by the combined (US/UK) "Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAPE)." The administration and supply of U.S. troops, were the responsibilities of the "European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army--Communications Zone (ETOUSA-COMZ)." Both SHAPE and ETOUSA-COMZ were commanded by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who began to shift authority from the former to the latter as the war in Europe came to a close. Two weeks after the redesignation of ETOUSA-COMZ as "U.S. Forces, European Theater (USFET)" on 1 July 1945, SHAPE was deactivated (14 July 1945). On 1 March 1946, the USFET "component commands" were identified as the: Seventh U.S. Army; U.S. Army Air Forces (former U.S. Strategic Air Force Europe); and U.S. Naval Forces, Germany.

The National Security Act (NSA) of 1947 was designed ". . .to provide for the effective strategic direction of the armed forces and for their operation under unified control and for their integration into an efficient team of land, air and naval forces." In addition to the National Military Executive (which became the Department of Defense in 1949), the NSA established the U.S. Air Force, and (of particular significance for the history of USEUCOM) the unified and specified commands.

The first attempt at creating a joint command in Europe was made on 15 March 1947 when the European Command (EUCOM) replaced USFET. The purpose of the reorganization was ". . .to place in the hands of a single commander responsibility for the conduct of military operations of the land, naval and air forces." Although EUCOM was planned as a joint command, it never truly became one. The EUCOM "component commands" as of 15 November 1947 were the: U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR); the U.S. Air Forces, Europe (USAFE); and the U.S. Naval Forces in Europe. The apparent "jointness" of the wiring diagram was, however, misleading as EUCOM and USAREUR had identical staff sections.

The currency reform in the Western Zones of occupied Germany and the Western Sectors of Berlin, which took place on 20 June 1948, alarmed the Soviets and catalyzed the blockade of "Westberlin." The Berlin Blockade in turn inspired "Operation VITTLES," more commonly known as the Berlin Airlift (26 June 1948 -30 September 1949). The airlift clearly demonstrated the value of the unified execution of operations. General Lucius D. Clay, the Military Governor (U.S.) and Commander-in-Chief, European Command observed in April 1949 that: "Among our Armed Forces, the Airlift has become a symbol of unity, with the Air Force, Army and Navy all cooperating to the limit to fulfill the highest expression of American will--Freedom."

The Soviet blockade of the three western sectors of Berlin also catalyzed the signing of the treaty, which established the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on 4 April 1949



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(effective date 24 August 1949). Following the invasion of South Korea by North Korean troops on 25 June 1950, NATO was vitalized. On 19 December 1950, General Eisenhower became the first Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR). He subsequently activated the Allied Command Europe (ACE) and established his headquarters at Roquencourt (Paris) on 2 April 1951. General Eisenhower was given the following authority by President Harry S. Truman: "You are hereby assigned operational command, to the extent necessary for the accomplishment of your mission, of the U.S. Army Forces, Europe; U.S. Air Forces, Europe; and the U.S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean."

Given General Eisenhower's wartime experience in the ETO, it is not surprising that EUCOM was quickly drawn into a close working relationship with SHAPE/ACE, providing necessary resources and personnel. General Eisenhower was, however, reluctant to be "dual-hatted" as the commander of all U.S. Forces in Europe. On 19 May 1952 he informed the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) that SACEUR would assume direct command of the U.S. Forces in Europe and established a separate staff under a deputy for the conduct of joint U.S. military affairs. General Eisenhower observed that:

"A matter of great importance will be the rank, previous experience and ability of the officer who will be selected as my Deputy. Since, under my concept, this officer will have a maximum of delegated authority . . ., consulting me only on matters of fundamental policy and critical problems, it is essential that he be of four-star rank. . ."

On 23 May 1952 the Joint Staff approved General Eisenhower's concept. Five days later, he appointed General Thomas T. Handy, USA, as his deputy and directed him to establish the "new" unified command. Following General Eisenhower's return to the United States, General Matthew B. Ridgway became SACEUR on 30 May, and subsequently declared his willingness to be dual-hatted as the United States Commander-in-Chief, Europe (USCINCEUR).

In a letter of instruction dated 19 July 1952, General Ridgway made a delegation of authority to General Handy, which reflected the concept developed by General Eisenhower:

". . .you are hereby authorized to exercise for me, as my deputy, authority and direction in U.S. military matters of a joint nature within my cognizance as U.S. CINCEUR over all U.S. military commands and agencies subject to my command authority as U.S. CINCEUR. You are authorized to issue appropriate instructions in your own name and to take action in my behalf with higher authority and with appropriate agencies outside of this chain of command. I leave to your discretion the referral to me of those questions, including matters of fundamental policy and critical problems, which are of such nature or significance as to require my personal attention. You will keep me informed of your major actions, plans and decisions."

This broad delegation of authority continues to serve as the model for the unique relationship between the CINCEUR and the "DCINC."





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On 1 August 1952, the three European commands--U.S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean; U.S. Air Forces in Europe; European Command (redesignated as USAREUR)--were combined under a "new" joint headquarters, the United States European Command (USEUCOM)

From 1952 until 1986, the USEUCOM component commands retained a great deal of operational independence. The U.S. European Command was generally regarded as a logistics, planning and administrative headquarters. Following the passage of the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986, which placed the authority of combat command (COCOM) firmly in the hands of the unified and specified combatant commanders, the focal point of the "one single concentrated effort" (General Eisenhower) began to shift to USEUCOM. This process was further accelerated by the organizational changes (e.g. drawdown) and the unique operational requirements, which followed in the wake of the political developments in Europe and the war in Southwest Asia.

The Headquarters, U.S. European Command was "temporarily opened" at the I.G. Farben Hochhaus (the former C.W. Abrams Building) in Frankfurt in 1952, where it remained for two years. From 1954 until the "fast relocation" of the U.S. Forces from France in 1966 at the request of President Charles De Gaulle, HQ EUCOM was located near SHAPE at Camp-de-Loges on the outskirts of Paris.

Following the collocation of HQ Seventh U.S. Army with HQ USAREUR in Heidelberg, HQ USEUCOM was relocated to Patch Barracks in Stuttgart-Vaihingen on 15 March 1967.

The USEUCOM AOR has also continued to evolve during the past forty-four years. In 1952 it included continental Europe, the United Kingdom, North Africa and Turkey. The AOR was subsequently expanded to include Southwest Asia as far east as Iran and as far south as Saudi Arabia. With the establishment of the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) in 1983, which assumed responsibility for most of the Middle East region, the USEUCOM AOR became Europe (including the United Kingdom and Ireland), the Mediterranean Sea (including the islands), and the Mediterranean littoral (excluding Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti). Beginning in 1989, a sea-change swept over Central and Eastern Europe, dissolving both the Warsaw Pact and ultimately the Soviet Union itself. As a result, a number of "new" countries (with additional responsibilities) have been added to the AOR, bringing the current total to 91. It is important to note that although USEUCOM was "born" in Europe, its mission to promote stability and democratic growth among African and Asian (i.e. Middle Eastern) nations, is of equal importance.

On 1 January 1989, the primary missions of the Commander-in-Chief (CINCEUR), United States European Command (USEUCOM) were essentially the same as they had been on 1 August 1952: to support the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (SACEUR) and execute U. S. policies within the prescribed AOR. The politico-historical changes mentioned above coupled with developments outside of the AOR--of which the war in Southwest Asia (SWA) was undoubtedly the most visible--permanently changed the mission environment. Consequently, the Chief of Staff USEUCOM directed the formation of a working group to



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develop a new mission statement. On 27 August 1991, this working group recommended the following mission statement for the U. S. European Command:

"Support and advance U. S. interests and policies throughout the area of assigned responsibility; provide combat ready land, maritime, and air forces to Allied Command Europe [ACE] or U.S. unified commands; and conduct operations unilaterally or in concert with coalition partners."

In the meantime, this mission statement has been modified to reflect continuing change in the post-Cold War operational environment:

"USEUCOM is a unified combatant command whose mission is to maintain ready forces to conduct the full spectrum of military operations unilaterally or in concert with the coalition partners; to enhance transatlantic security through support NATO; to promote regional stability; and advance U.S. interests in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East."

A brief review of some of the major operations since 1989, in which the U.S. European Command has been involved as either the "supported" or a "supporting" command, provides an overview of not only the scope and the importance of USEUCOM's more recent missions, but of its achievements as well.



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## HQ USEUCOM Public Affairs Telephone Listing

### **Director**

+49-711-6808574  
DSN: 480-8574

### **Deputy Director**

+49-711-6808574  
DSN: 480-8574

### **Executive Officer**

+49-711-6808486  
DSN: 480-8486

### **Current Ops Division**

+49-711-6806872  
DSN: 480-6872

### **Future Ops Division**

+49-711-6808436  
DSN: 480-8436

### **Web Division**

+49-711-6806873  
DSN: 480-6873

### **Administration**

+49-711-6808503  
DSN: 480-8503  
FAX: +49-711-6805380  
Secure FAX: +49-711-6804083



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## EUCOM Area of Responsibility

